The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 20. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FLORENCE

SEWING-MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the

HIGHEST DEGREE

SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,

and while capable of doing a

GREATER RANGE OF WORK,

one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the

LOCK STITCH

(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is

STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC

than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch

PERFECTLY SUITED

to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE

makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;

proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the

FLORENCE

the following

ADVANTAGES

over any and all

SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, or, one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of inestimable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.. $60
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... 75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed..... 87
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.
Polished mahogany Table..... 88
Polished Rosewood Table..... 92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil..... 92
Mahogany table, in oil..... 96
Rosewood table, in oil..... 105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished..... 111
Mahogany table..... 125
Rosewood table..... 150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDGE ELECTION.—AN ELECTION for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of J. B. Kistler, in the town of Catawissa, on *Monday, the Sixth day of May*, 1867, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN SHAPLESS,
Catawissa Bridge Office, April 5, 1867. } Secretary.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	50,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL

PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the candid and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all writers, is the one to do it, in the most qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to transmit to the present and future generation a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle and of a cause lost, save in honor, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [adv17.

PELOUBET ORGANS AND MELODEONS.—Unanimously awarded the First Prize, a Gold Medal,

"*AS THE BEST CABINET ORGANS*"

American Institute, New York, October, 1866.

Being pronounced superior in quality, power and variety of tone, and in number of combinations.

"As the best instruments of America were there contending, whichever won the battle would have nothing left to conquer."—*Dwight's Art Journal*, (edited by a well-known musical critic.)

They have also taken the first premium wherever exhibited this season.

PEDAL ORGANS, nine, two and three banks of keys—$450 to $1,200. Without pedals, single and double bank in great variety, $65 to $450. These Organs, with their smooth, pipe-like quality of tone, beautiful solo stops, strength of chorus, unequalled pedals, and pictured organ-like effects, are superior for churches, halls, parlors and schools. They are put up in cases of solid walnut, fancy veneered walnut (new and unique styles) and elegant rosewood, of splendid designs and finish, and of the best workmanship;—it being intended that each instrument shall be a model of its class. All instruments down to a three-octave portable Melodeon, have the beautiful Tremolante stop, without extra charge.

A large assortment constantly on hand at our General Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, 841 Broadway.

Our illustrated circular and price lists, with new styles, are now ready. Send for a circular.

PELOUBET, FELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 841 Broadway,
mars67-3m.] New York City.

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS.

THE PIANO OF AMERICA.

These Pianos are universally acknowledged by competent judges equal to the best Piano made. For references, they have many thousand city and country residents, including large numbers of the High Schools, Seminaries, &c.

These Pianos have not only stood the continual use and heavy practice of one year, but have been used the last fifteen years to the utmost satisfaction of those using them.

They have taken premiums and medals wherever exhibited. Such has been the demand for Pianos, that Messrs. Haines Bro's. have been compelled to enlarge their works to the extent of 24 to 30 Pianos a week.

Having now one of the most extensive and complete factories in the United States, factories alone covering over three-fourths of an acre of ground, comprising a frontage of 209 feet on the Avenue.

They are undoubtedly the cheapest first class Pianos in market. Fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send for illustrated circular.

HAINES BROS.,
356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372
mars67-3m.] Second Avenue, New York City.

N. D. STILES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

Orangeville, February 15, 1867-3m.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars 67.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselves indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD,
and D. R. SLOAN.

Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-3t.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless, durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
aug24-1y 626 Broadway, New York

Choice Poetry.

MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dewdrops fall
Upon the shutting flowers, like souls at rest:
The stars shine gloriously, and all
Save me are blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head. When will it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a sweet flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the morning tempest bow.
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust
Is on thy brow.

And I could love to die—
To leave untasted life's dark, bitter streams,
By thee, as erst in childhood, lie,
And share thy dreams.

And I must linger here
To stain the plumage of my sinless years,
And mourn the hopes of childhood dear
With bitter tears.

Aye, I must linger here,
A lonely branch upon a withered tree,
Whose last frail leaf untimely sere,
Went down with thee.

Off from life's withered bower,
In still communion with the past, I turn
And muse on thee, the only flower
In memory's urn

And when the evening pale
Bows lik a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night wind's wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?
I gaze above—thy look is imaged there—
I listen, and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh come while here I press
My brow upon thy grave, and in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

State of the Country.

MR. BUCKALEW IN DEFENCE OF SUMNER.

Remarks in the Senate, March 16th, 1867, upon the Supplementary Military Reconstruction Bill.

In the debate upon the "Supplemental Reconstruction" bill, on the 16th of March last, Senator Sumner took decided ground against "military reconstruction," declaring that the Southern States so reconstructed would be open to the imputation of being born of the bayonet. He contended that the whole subject was within the power of Congress and could be arranged without military interference. He offered a substitute for the bill under discussion, covering all the provisions of the military and supplemental bills and the constitutional amendment; declaring that schools, free to all colors, should be maintained by the States, and excluding the Southern States from the Union until Congress should approve their Constitutions and become satisfied that the people thereof are loyal and well disposed to the Union. In his speech he declared, emphatically, that no legislation of Congress should be considered a finality, and that, until the Southern people had fully satisfied the Radical party, on every point, legislation would not cease, and the excluded States would not be admitted to representation. Several of his Radical colleagues—wishing to create the impression that the military bill was intended as a finality—criticised his remarks, whereupon Senator Buckalew delivered the following remarks in Sumner's defence:

Mr. BUCKALEW. I rise to express the opinion that the Senator from Massachusetts is not open to criticism for the sentiments which he has expressed upon this occasion, nor for the position which he has assumed. The former are justified by facts, which are open and known to all; and the latter is a necessity imposed upon him as the representative of a special class of people in the country. He says that these States to be called into being under the provisions of this and a prior bill will be States born of the bayonet; in other words, of military power. This figure of speech represents nothing but the actual, honest, notorious, indisputable truth. The section of country about which our legislation is now concerned, is by act of Congress divided into five military departments, and over each of those is, or is to be, placed an officer not less in rank than a brigadier general of the Army of the United States, with power to take jurisdiction not only of civil affairs but to exercise criminal jurisdiction, to institute military tribunals, both courts-martial and military commissions, for the trial and punishment of offenders, and with no limitation upon the power of the military dictator set over the district, except that when he proposes to take life there may be an appeal to the President of the United States. That is the condition of things now established by the act to which this bill is a supplement.

Now, sir, what does this bill do? It provides in a section of country thus subjected to military rule the most unlimited, for the organization of civil governments, State governments; and how? The military commander of the district is to appoint whomsoever he pleases to act under whatsoever rules he may prescribe, according to his own pleasure, his own unregulated will, as agents and officers to execute the plan of reorganization proposed. And these, his appointees, owing no obedience to any known law, and without rule or regulation for their conduct other than that which he shall prescribe, are to proceed to enumerate the inhabitants, or rather to register the electors among them, preliminary to, what? Why, sir, to their exercise of the most valuable and fundamental privilege of freemen—the institution of government for themselves. And for any abuse of power, for any fraud, for any corruption, for any outrage, for any misconduct whatever, this bill and its predecessor are utterly destitute of any provision for punishment.

And then what next? After the returns are made to this military commander he has control of the assembling of the convention by which a constitution is to be formed. All subsequent proceedings up to the time when the plan is consummated, so far as it can be consummated in the State concerned, is to be under his absolute control. And we are told in this debate that it will be improper for us to insert any regulation whatever to prevent fraud or to cause this proceeding to be regular, efficient, and fair to the citizen. We will not even authorize these officers, who are to be appointed by him, to administer legal oaths for the ascertainment of the most necessary fact in compiling the registration upon which suffrage is to be based. It is said the military commander can make all necessary regulations. That was the answer given me when I proposed an amendment, as it was the answer given when other amendments introducing regulations into the administration of this system were offered. Described, then, in general terms and according to the plain and unquestionable fact, this section of country is under absolute military rule; and this whole proceeding for the reorganization of civil governments according to the wishes and according to the pleasure of Congress is to be absolutely and entirely under the control of the military power. There is not one jot of judicial power or authority to be exercised through any court or magistrate in or about the whole proceeding from beginning to end. Well, then, and truly did the Senator from Massachusetts describe these prospective States as States to be born into existence and to take their places among our States by virtue of the bayonet; or, to abandon the figure of speech and to use plainer language, by military power. That he should be called to account for this language; that the accuracy, the propriety, fitness and timeliness of this description should be impeached, is most surprising.

I rose, sir, in behalf of common reason and fairness to protest in his behalf—although I am a volunteer upon the occasion—against the justice of the criticisms which have been leveled against him, or rather against his remarks.

Mr. STEWART. I wish to say to the gentleman that his apology in behalf of the Senator from Massachusetts is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Then, sir, I will proceed to the other point; and I propose to make that equally plain, and I hope equally satisfactory. It has been objected to the Senator from Massachusetts that he comes forward here near the close of the debate, at a late hour in the evening, with a new proposition; with a condition, or a guarantee, or a provision, (however you may describe it,) which looks to something further, which looks to something beyond what has heretofore been proposed. Now, sir, I justify the Senator from Massachusetts for this as well as for his description of these new States or of the manner in which they are to come into existence. The Senator from Massachusetts is the pioneer of agitation upon this floor, and he has filled that position for years. I have not been an inattentive observer of the general course of debate and of the general succession of events in this Chamber and in this Government during the last five or six years. And, sir, the propositions which the Senator from Massachusetts makes one year, and which are criticised by his colleagues as extreme, inappropriate, and untimely, are precisely the propositions which those colleagues support with greater zeal and vehemence, if possible, than he, the year following. In short, sir, we can foresee at one session of Congress the character of the propositions and of the arguments with which we are to be favored at the next in this Chamber, by looking to the pioneer man, who goes forward in advance, his banner thrown out, his cause announced, the means by which it shall be carried on and the objects in view proclaimed with force and frankness.

Now, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts sees as clearly as I see, and as other reflecting men see, that this measure of reconstruction, as it is facetiously termed, adopted at the late session, to which the present bill is a supplement, is not the conclusion [Mr. SUMNER. Of course not.] of our agitations in this country upon this subject of reconstruction and upon the relations of the two races in the southern country; and with that caution which a sagacious man is bound to exercise, or at least may well exercise, he gives us notice in advance that this gulf is not closed up, that there are debates and difficulties and questions in the future, and that warm passions will be abroad. When the reconstruction bill, so-called, was passed near the close of the late session, I endeavored then, stating my views upon that subject, to give reasons for believing that it was not a measure of adjustment. I do not believe that Congress alone will ever settle this question, this sectional difficulty about which we have had war, and about which we are now passing laws—I mean the relations of race—and it never will be settled until it is settled by the sovereign people themselves at their popular elections, when they shall choose to somewhat reorganize and "reconstruct" our political parties; when it shall be decreed by them that there shall be a settlement; when they shall begin to choose agents to represent them pledged to end our sectional disputes with all the troubles which attend them.

I say, then, that in my opinion the Senator from Massachusetts stands justified by the necessities of his position as the pioneer man of his political organization in saving the point of honor for himself for the future, in preparing himself to point back in future times to this very debate and to other debates of the present session, in which he has indicated clearly that your contrivances for patching up a hollow treaty of peace between the North and South did not dissolve or bind him, and that he should be at perfect liberty to resume or continue that career of agitation which no doubt his friends think useful, but which those who differ from him in opinion must be permitted to think pernicious."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that Mr. Buckalew's declarations are rapidly approaching fulfillment. The quietness or apathy with which the Southern people have accepted the grinding provisions of the despotism bills, has already brought almost all the Radical leaders over, to Sumner's position that those bills shall not be considered a finality. Although his substitute for the military bill was defeated by a vote of 20 to 20, there is not now a single Radical leader except Senator Wilson who contends for Southern representation upon the acceptance of the odious and tyranical conditions of the military bill, and, for so doing, he is subjected to the indignity of being taken to task by Thad. Stevens as an unauthorized peddler of amnesty.

Senator Buckalew's remarks are important as showing how completely he understands the Radical party and how accurately he has measured its leaders.—*Patriot & Union.*

Miscellaneous.

DIGESTION.

INFLUENCE OF THE DIET UPON HEALTH.

At a lecture delivered at the Cooper Institute the following suggestions were made on "Animal Heat, on the influence of Diet on Health, Strength and Long Life:"

The lecturer commenced by saying that he would speak upon food and drink. As these topics were closely connected with that of digestion, he would recapitulate some points spoken of in a previous lecture. He then explained, with the aid of models constructed for the purpose, the various organs of digestion. The slivate glands were an important agency in the utilization of food. Their office was to moisten and prepare it for the stomach. Liquids taken during the meals usurped their place, while they did not discharge their functions. Hence, drinking during the time of eating was to be avoided as far as possible. The teeth, the masticators of our food, were, if used properly, fitted to last a hundred years, and still be in good order. How was it that they so commonly failed us before the middle age had been reached? The answer was to be found in the large quantity of hot liquids taken into the mouth, and the inordinate amount of sweets consumed. The tongue and thorax filled minor functions in the work of digestion. Diseases of the throat were generally the result of undigested food in the stomach, affecting the mucous membrane lining of that delicate organ. This brought him to speak of the stomach, the great agent in the transmutation of our food. The doctor here brought forward a model of this organ of average size. Stomachs, he said, varied much in size—one pint was the average capacity, while there were some which were able to contain three gallons. This member of the body, being made of thin and elastic material, was capable of great distension. In it the food was mixed with the gastric juice, necessary to proper digestion. All stimulants and condiments checked the exudation of this juice. Hence the food, lying undigested in the stomach, fermented and evolved carbonic acid gas, which being absorbed by the blood and carried to the brain, was productive of most disastrous results. The use of ardent spirits, lager beer and tobacco, were most vehemently condemned. Men who in perplexities resorted to the intoxicating draught were cowards. The true man should be able to stand alone. The food become chyle by means of the action of the gastric juice, was passed from the stomach through the intestinal canal—thirty feet in length—by whose veins, arteries and lacteal glands it is absorbed and distributed through the body, to be built up in the various constituent parts of the human system. The blood, supplied with oxygen from the lungs, was thus purified and vitalized. The lecturer then enlarged upon the great importance of this theme. The blood depended upon the digestion. The health, happiness, cheerfulness, intellect, faith, religion, whole character, were dependent in a large degree upon the quality of the blood. The food we eat and the way in which it is cooked and eaten were thus widely influential in life. It was more important to regulate the food than the teaching of the rising generation. Ignorance was more out of place in the kitchen than any where else. The lecturer went on to speak of the various kinds of food in their relative digestibility, etc. This portion of the lecture was illustrated by a peculiar "bill of fare." The various comestibles were arranged in a list indicating their respective qualities as affording nutriment, heat or calcareous matter to the system. From this list it appeared that potatoes—contrary to the usually received opinion—were not a cheap article of food, containing seventy-four hundredths of water and but little nourishment. They should never be boiled, the true object being to get as much of the water out of them as possible. Of grains, rice and oats were the most largely nourishing; wheat, rye and corn were the next. The Scotch Highlander illustrated the amount of courage and vitality to be drawn from oatmeal. His tenacity and bravery as a soldier were proverbial. Of meats, beef afforded the highest proportion of nutriment, there being twenty-two pounds of actual vitality in every hundred. It should be so prepared as to avoid any waste of its juices. The doctor advocated boiling it. Beans and peas exceeded beef in their nutritive qualities. Of all food, pork is the least nutritious and the most hurtful. It should never be eaten in any way. No man could eat fat pork alone for four consecutive weeks and survive. In regard to animal heat two-thirds of our food went to fatten and warm us. Cream, butter, and the like were intended for this end. These articles contained a large quantity of carbon. The lungs breathing in oxygen, to be mingled with this, generated animal heat. Hence the importance of giving full play to the lungs. By a diet regulated properly, all danger of cholera and contagious and epidemic diseases would be avoided.

WHAT IS THE USE?—The facts mentioned in the following, from the Baltimore *Gazette*, make it manifest that there is no longer much use in having a Judicial branch of the Government:

It is notorious that a decision of the Supreme Court, if favorable to the complainant, would be treated *on all sides having power* with utter contempt. *Every other branch of the Government* would regard it as so much waste paper, and thereby sink still lower the authority of the judicial department. Have we not seen the decisions of this tribunal in respect to the test oaths and the judgments of military courts entirely repudiated by Congress *and the Executive?* Is not the infamous test oath still administered by the officials in Congress—in every executive department of the Government, and in subordinate judicial tribunals? Are not Dr. Mudd and his fellow-sufferers still incarcerated in the Dry Tortugas, sentenced by a conclave pronounced by this very court—the highest court of judicature in the country—to have been assembled in utter violation of law? Are not hundreds of others at this moment suffering punishment inflicted by similar unauthorized gatherings after a solemn decision of the illegality of this conviction delivered six months ago? What, then, is to be gained by even a favorable judgment under such circumstances.

A LITTLE QUAKERESS IN A HURRY.

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time in England. It so fell out that two young people became attached to each other, as young people sometimes do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker, the young man was "poor but respectable." The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey openly. She met him by moonlight, while she pretended never to see him, and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears which women oftener reach in imagination than reality. So the father remained inexorable. Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let not concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey on that damask cheek, however; but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride never would have given away before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that the daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out: "Mary, rather than mope to death, thou hadst better marry as thee chooses, and when thee pleases."

And what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or till her father had time to change his mind? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat, plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended as the street could carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not fashionable then—and she found the family just sitting to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as an heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked to him and took his hand in hers. "John," said she, "father says I may have thee." And John got directly up from the dinner table and went to the parson's. In just twenty-four minutes they were man and wife.

WHO STEALS THEM?

We understand that all the rugs, mats, and other portable accessaries in and around the legislative halls have already disappeared. This, we are told, is the regular order of things after every adjournment of the legislature. At the next meeting the halls, committee rooms, etc., will require to be completely refitted and furnished, at a heavy cost to the State, and yet there has never been a sale—public or private—so far as the audited reports show, of surplus furnishings. Hundreds of desks, tables, chairs, etc., and thousands of yards of costly carpets, oil-cloths, matting, drugget, to say nothing of thousands of small portable articles of many kinds, have thus disappeared and "made no sign."

The amount of brooms and soap annually required about the Capitol and public offices is almost beyond belief. Singular to say, however, the larger the bills for those things the more defilement results. We are told that thousands of brooms and tons of soap—so-called—are charged to and paid by the Senate annually, when, if properly billed, brooms would read beer and soap would spell whisky, brandy and gin. A friend tells us that, a year or two ago, he frequently saw messengers from the Hill carrying suspicious-looking packages from a neighboring grocery. Being intimate with the grocer, he put the question to him—how could he get liquor bills audited and passed? "Oh," replied the grocer, with a smile, "that is easy enough. I charge it as brooms and soap." We presume this way of doing it is still going on, particularly as the amount of glassware consumed is also immense.

It is evident that somebody (perhaps several somebodies) gets the property that disappears without paying for it, and without any right to do it. This is all wrong. In plain terms it is theft, and and should be stopped. In other States and at the federal Capitol, surplus and half-worn furniture and furnishings are sold at auction to the highest bidder. This plan should be adopted here, and the sooner it is adopted the better for the taxpayers.—*Patriot and Union.*

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ON THE NEGRO.

In a recent lecture Agassiz remarked: "I have pointed out over a hundred specific differences between the bonal and nervous systems of the white man and negro. Indeed, their frames are alike in no particular. There is not a bone in the negro's body which is relatively the same shape, size, articulation, or chemically of the same composition, as that of the white man. The negro's bones contain a far greater per centage of calcareous salts than those of the white man, even the negro's blood is chemically a very different fluid from that which courses in the veins of the white man. The whole physical organism of the negro differs quite as much from the white man's as it does from that of the chimpanzee—that is, in his bones, muscles, nerves, and fibres, the chimpanzee has not much further to progress to became a negro than a negro has to become a white man. This fact science inexorably demonstrates. * * * * Climate has no more to do with the difference between the white man and negro than it has with that between the negro and chimpanzee, or than it has between the horse and the ass, or the eagle and the owl. Each is a distinct and separate creation. The negro and the white man were created as different as the owl and the eagle. They were designed to fill different places in the system of nature. The negro is no more a negro by accident or misfortune than the owl is the kind of bird he is by accident or misfortune. The negro is no more the white man's brother than the owl is the sister of the eagle, or the ass is the brother of the horse. How stupendous, and yet how simple is the doctrine that the Almighty Maker of the universe has created inherent species of the lower animals, to fill the different places and offices in the grand scenery of nature!"

BE sure the wicks of your kerosene lamp are large enough to fill the tubes, otherwise when the oil gets low, the fire may run down inside the lamp, ignite the gas and produce an explosion.

INK is a caustic which sometimes burns the fingers of those who make use of it.

Wit and Humor.

CURIOUS MEDLEY.

By the lake where drooped the willow,
Row, vassals, Row;
I want to be an angel,
And jump Jim Crow.

An old Crow sat on a hickory limb,
None knew him but to praise;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
For he smells of Schweitzer kase.

The minstrel to the war has gone,
With the banjo on his knee:
He awoke to hear the sentries shriek,
There's a light in the window for thee.

A frog he would a wooing go,
His hair were curled to kill;
He used to wear and old grey coat,
And the sword of Bunker Hill.

Off in the stilly night,
Make way for liberty! he cried;
I won't go home till morning,
With Peggy by my side.

I am dying, Egypt dying,
Susannah don't you cry;
Know how sublime a thing it is,
To brush away the blue-tailed fly.

Mary had a little lamb,
He could a tale unfold;
He had no teeth to eat a hoe cake,
As his spectacles were sold.

Lay on, lay on, Macduff.
Man wants but little here below;
And I'm to be queen of May,
So kiss me quick and go.

A YOUNG lady is charged with having said that if a cart wheel has nine fellows, its a pity a pretty girl can't have one.

A WIT has discovered that the reason a telegram goes faster than a letter, is because the latter goes by one post, while the other goes by many.

THERE is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life than trusting for something to turn up instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

A MARRIED monster says he once had a most delightful dream, in which he imagined he had an angel by his side, and on waking up found it was only his wife.

"WIFE, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner?"
"So I did; and I've kept my word."
"Where is it?"
"Why, my dear, ain't you here for dinner?"
Smithers couldn't see the point of that joke.

IN the course of a conversation or disquisiton on Satan, Archbishop Whately once started his listeners by asking:
"If the devil lost his tail, where could we go to find a new one?" and without giving much time for reflection, replied: "To a gin palace, for bad spirits are retailed there."

"SAMBO, can you tell me in what building people are most likely to take cold?
"Why no; me's strange in de town, and can't tell dat."
"Well, I will tell you—it is de bank."
"How is dat?"
"Because dare are so many drafts in it."
Dat is good; but can you tell me sah, what makes dare be so many drafts in it?,
"No."
"Because so may go dare to raise the wind; yah, yah, yah."

A woman says what she chooses, without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband goes to work. She can go into the street without being asked to "stand treat" at every saloon. She can stay at home in time of war, and get married again if her husband gets killed. She can wear corselets if too thick, and other fixings if too thin. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account.—But all these advantages are balanced by the great fact that she cannot sing bass, go sparking, or climb a tree with any degree of propriety.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—Substitutes for Profane Swearing—Adopted to various Sorts and Conditions of Men.

Lawyer: Tax my bill.
Doctor: Dash my draughts.
Soldier: Snap my stock.
Parson: Starch my surplice.
Bricklayer: I'll be plastered.
Bricklayer's Laborer: Chop my hod.
Carpenter: Saw me.
Plumber and Glazier: Solder my pipes
Smash my panes.
Painter: I'm daubed.
Brewer: I'm mashed.
Engineer: Burst my Boiler.
Stocker: Souse my coke.
Costermonger: Rot my tatars.
Dramatic Author: Steal my French Dictionary.
Actor: I'll be hissed.
Tailor: Cut me out. Cook my goose.
Linendraper: Soil my Silks. Sell me on.
Grocer: Squash my figs. Sand my sugar. Seize my scales.
Baker: Knead my dough. Scorch my muffins.
Auctioneer: Knock me down.
The Beggar's Paradise.—Tattersall's.
The Rising Generation.—The Fenians.

A GENTLEMAN traveling to Pittsburgh from one of the neighboring towns, stopped to see a friend, and left his horse tied on the road. On his return he found that the animal had slipped his bridle, and while in search of him he met an Irish pedestrain, of whom he inquired.—"Have you seen a strange creature any whers hereabouts, with a saddle on his back?"
"Och, by the powers, ye may say that,' replied Pat.
"Where?"
"Just yonder."
"Will you show me the place?"
That I will, in less than no time," said the man, approaching a small wood of young timber. "Ay, there he is, sure enough, honey."
The gentleman looked up, and said:
"I dont see him."
"Then, by Saint Patrick, you must be blind! Not see him? Just cast your eyes in that direction. Och, by the power of mud, what's he about now? Only see, he swallows his head!"
"Why, sir, that's a turtle, and not a horse."
"A horse! and who in the deuce said it was a horse? Sure a horse is not a strange creature; but that's a strange creature; pointing to it with fear and trembling; "and he has a saddle on; but hang me if I'd bridle him for the whole country."

CURRENT ITEMS.

☞ Crude petroleum is worth only one cent per gallon in Canada.

☞ A lump of solid Montana silver weighing seventy-three pounds is on exhibition in St. Louis.

☞ Maine has 14,000,000 of acres of forests, and is destined to become the greatest of the shipbuilding States.

☞ Eleven children near Howertown, Northampton county, as they were going home from school last week, were bitten by mad dogs.

☞ The Democrats of Kentucky have carried all the Congressmen. This is a gain of two, and gives us nine members instead of eight. This victory added to Connecticut will make a change of ten in the Rump. Our majority is 42,000. Everywhere Radicalism is on a decending grade.

☞ The Count de Greffulhe, the richest Frenchman, died on the 7th ult., aged 92. He left $50,000,000.

☞ A keg of powder exploded near Fort Lee, N. J., on Tuesday, blowing a man named McCalley fifty feet into the air and landing him in the river. He swam ashore and is still living.

☞ Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States eight years, and the Federal Government cost during that period only $11,100,787.

The taxes of the people of the State of Pennsylvania now in a single year exceed double that sum—are over $100,000,000, or seven per cent.

☞ Hole-in-the-Day, the celebrated Indian Chief, has married a white wife, and has abandoned his half dozen Indian wives for her, proposing to settle in St. Cloud, and live like "white folks," as from his great wealth he is abundantly able to do. The bride is comely in person, and was a domestic employed in the laundry department at the hotel in Washington, where Hole-in-the-Day and his suite were putting up during the recent treaty conference.

☞ The annual per capita tax in Great Britain and Ireland is $9.50; in New York $22.75; in Indiana $26.77, and in Pennsylvania $33.33½. It will be seen, therefore, that our citizens pay more than three times and a half heavier taxes than the subjects of Queen Victoria.

☞ The Radical tariff puts $1.35 per yard on bunting—the material of which flags are made. There are only two bunting mills in this country, in one of which Ben Butler is the largest stockholder. Under these circumstances the Stars and Stripes are likely to remain the "dear old flag" for some time—at least Ben has it in his power to make it very dear.

☞ The Hon Elijah Hise late Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, who was re-elected to that position on Saturday last, committed suicide at Russellville, Kentucky, Wednesday, by blowing out his brains with a pistol, because his advanced age prevented his doing his country any more good.

☞ Says a Washington correspondent: Among the claims presented at the Second Auditor's office during the week, was one for the bounty and back-pay of a negro soldier, who it was affirmed had died from strangulation while "in the line of his duty. "Some technical error, however, led to its being referred to the Adjutant General's office, when it was found that Mr. "Nig," had' sure enough, died of strangulation, for he had been *hung for wilful murder*.

☞ Three negroes, named Seaton, Simms, and Bearly, have been packed at Alexandria, Virginia, for the United States District Court which is to meet at Richmond. Does that confiscator of private property, Underwood, intend to "try" Davis with a packed jury of negroes?

☞ The registration of voters was completed at Washington last week. The total is 14,970—white 7,823; colored 7,147; white majority 676. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 7th wards have negro majorities and the 4th, 5th and 6th have white majorities.

☞ The Boston poor authorities lately sent an old lady of eighty-two years to Albany, New York, to be taken care of, because her husband died there thirty-five years ago. The Albany authorities sent her back to Boston; whereupon the Boston overseers returned her again to Albany. The authorities of both cities are Radicals, and the overseer of the Boston poor claims that he "saved" $19,000 last year on paupers. Saved money, perhaps, but stinted and starved the paupers.

☞ Eight thousand cannons and eleven thousand gun carriages were used up in the course of the war. Of iron projectiles, in the shape of shot and shell, the quantity used was about 7,000,000 pounds weight; while the amount of lead consumed is set down at 90,000,000 pounds. The consumption of gun-powder was 26,000,000 pounds. Of muskets, rifles, and other small arms, no less than 3,400,000 were destroyed or rendered useless in the service; while over 2,000,000 sets of complete accoutrements disappeared.

☞ A man was sawed in pieces in Broome county, N. Y., on Saturday. As some men were passing a saw-mill, they observed a man lying upon his face in the mill, and the saw running loosely as though it needed re-setting. They alighted from the wagon in which they were riding, and found the man, Mr. William T. Powers, covered with blood, and dead. There was a deep gash crosswise upon the fore skull, his breast was terribly cut, and one of his arms was mangled in a shocking manner clean to the shoulder. It is not known how long the body had lain in this position; but it was cold when found.

☞ The scarcity and consequent high prices of wheat and flour have brought California into prominence as an agricultural State. In 1865, of wheat there were grown 11,579,127 bushels, valued at $13,394,952; of barley, 15,462,783 bushels, valued at $10,000,000; of oats, 2,078,788 bushels, valued at $700,000; of hay, 500,000 tons, valued at $5,000,000; of beans, 150,110 bushels, valued at $250,000; Indian corn, 1,003,914 bushels; butter and cheese, 2,250,000 pounds, and wine 1,433,833 gallons, making the agricultural productions of that State worth in the aggregate about $34,000,000.

☞ The San Francisco, Diego, correspondent of the Alta California says: "The Atlantic and Pacific (formerly the Southern Pacific) Railroad Company will soon make arrangements to break ground at this point, as their road, which is now such a favorite and popular route with everybody (since it has been demonstrated that the more northern routes are not feasible), must be rapidly completed to satisfy the wants of the trade, commerce and people of this coast." The Southwest Pacific railroad of Missouri is the eastern division of this road, and the Alta says that trains will be run through to San Francisco over this route long before any other road is completed.

☞ In the next statement Secretary McCulloch hopes to reduce the total debt to about twenty-five hundred million, at which point he believe it must remain stationary, so long as the present rate of Government income and expenses is maintained. Just think of it. And all that money is to be made up by taxing the industry of the hard working people of the North. Most certainly we have won an elephant in this raffle.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1867.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following changes in the Post Offices in Columbia and Montour counties have occurred within the past year. We mention them in alphabetical order.

BEAVER VALLEY.—The Post Master (Bamberger) having moved away from the place, Benjamin Zimmerman, a Merchant and fit man, was appointed in his stead.

BENTON.—Early last summer sixty-seven citizens petitioned for the appointment of John J. M'Henry. Subsequently a petition was sent in favor of H. F. Everett and a second petition for M'Henry. The latter was appointed. He is a Merchant, well located, and a gentleman of high character. Mr. Haycock the officer displaced resided above the main town, and the change was an evident improvement on the ground of convenience to the public. Besides, this office was in the heart of the region which was scoured and harassed by the "Army of Invasion" in 1864, and it was peculiarly fit that no "sympathizer" with that great iniquity should be permitted to hold a Federal office there.

BERWICK.—Dr. Edward G. Horne was appointed Post Master recently in place of John Ruch. Dr. Horne is a dentist, a competent man and strongly Anti-Radical. He believes that the war was for Union and not to degrade suffrage and destroy Republican government. But we spoke of this case, at some length, last week.

BLOOMSBURG.—John B. Pursel was appointed last year in place of D. A. Beckley, *resigned*. The office becoming one subject to appointment by the President (instead of Post Master General) by reason of the increase of business and salary of Post Master, Mr. Pursel's name was sent to the Senate last winter for confirmation. He was confirmed by the Senate against the active opposition of U. Mercur M. C. from this district, and in spite of a special journey to Washington by Palemon John. Mr. Pursel is an excellent and popular officer, "which nobody can deny," and is precisely "the right man in the right place."

CENTRALIA.—John P. Hannan was appointed recently at this borough, in place of David Camp, and was complimented last week by the abuse of P. John. This is an office which is rapidly increasing in importance and requires a good incumbent. Mr. Hannan was elected one of the Auditors of the county, last Fall, and is a gentleman of influence and character. There were several substantial reasons for his appointment, independent of political considerations, to which we refer in another article.

DANVILLE.—The most interesting case of all is Danville! The commission of Andrew F. Russel as Post Master, expired last summer. He was nominated to the Senate and confirmed, but was not appointed or commissioned afterwards. He continued however to act until last winter, when the following gentleman were nominated in succession to fill the vacancy, to wit: Samuel S. Gulick, Andrew C. Russel and John W. Miles. They were all rejected by the Senate at the instance of Mercur. Then O. H. Ostrander was nominated and his confirmation carried upon a fight. To be sure Unlucky Mercur had gone home at the time, but no doubt left full instructions behind him, and then too he had the telegraph at command! But the Senate (three-fourths Radicals) became at last indifferent to the views of our Unlucky Representative, and concluded to ignore him altogether. They proceeded to confirm the President of the Young Men's Johnson Club as Post Master at Danville! Salary $2000 per annum—and $500—for Clerk hire! It was a very afflicting dispensation of Providence to some persons—exceedingly distressing to all "loyal" souls of the bastard sort—but it filled the office with a capital gentleman, satisfied honest public opinion, and was in all respects as right as right could be.

JERSEYTOWN.—Mr. Brugler, the Post Master, removed three-fourths of a mile from the town, whereupon, with the assent of citizens of both parties, William Kreamer, merchant, was appointed.

ORANGEVILLE.—Capt. Rees J. Millard, merchant, appointed in place of Mr. Bowman. He had served in the war and had an honorable military record. Since his recent removal to Mifflinville, a new appointment will be necessary.

ROARING CREEK.—Jacob Yeager, merchant, appointed in place of Emma Hoagland Mr. Yeager had held the office before, but had been improperly removed at the instance of P. John. His restoration was an act of justice to him and to the citizens interested in the office. It is now conveniently located and well managed.

WASHINGTONVILLE.—At this office a change was made upon petition of citizens of both parties, which we believe has been entirely satisfactory.

WHITE HALL.—Jonathan S. M'Bride, a popular, accommodating and intelligent gentleman, was lately appointed in place of Mr. Crawford. In this case the office will be located at the proper place, in a store generally frequented by the people, and will have improved management. We doubt whether any appointment heretofore made in this section, was ever more satisfactory to the people concerned than is this one of Mr. M'Bride.

CHARLES B. DOUGLASS, youngest son of Fred Douglass, the famous colored lecturer, has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Freedman's Bureau.

Why shouldn't he? It supports four million other darkies.

THE REV. BEN EMORY HEARD FROM.

The *National Intelligencer* of May 11th is before us, containing the proceedings of the Second Ward (Washington) Republican Club, on the evening of the 10th, upon the nomination of Ward Candidates for the municipal or city election to be held on the first Monday of June. The meeting was composed mainly of darkies with a sprinkling of radical whites, and among the latter the Reverend Benjamin B. Emory, well known to many of our readers. Benjamin was a preacher in a small way before the war, and an editor in Wyoming County, but obtained an office in one of the Departments at Washington, about 1861, and has since resided there with his family. But he has not altogether neglected his duties as a former citizen of this State. On two or three occasions he squatted in the Fishing Creek election district in this County, and swore in his vote as a resident. Benjamin had peculiar ideas upon the laws of domicil, and upon his rights as a citizen, and he conformed his conscience to them. While retaining his domicil and office at Washington, (and returning there at once after playing elector) he conceived he could squat down ten days anywhere in Pennsylvania and thereby secure the right to vote. This was a grave error, but it belongs to the past. We live too rapidly in these days, under too much of pressure, to turn back and review small events in our career as a people, and therefore a great many of the performances of political preachers among us, in recent years, will soon pass out of memory, will be forgotten if not forgiven. Time is, itself, a statute of repose, for it brings forgetfulness even where it does not excite charity.

But Benjamin now emerges from his late obscurity in a Washington Clerkship, to become adviser, prompter, guide and friend of our new "fellow citizens of African descent" at Washington, in their clumsy attempts to exercise the right of suffrage with which Congress has endowed them. Hear him at the Club meeting:

"The name of William Rutherford (as a proposed candidate for Common Council) was next called up. [Cries of "Who is he?" "What is he?" "We don't know him, and we don't want him!"] Mr. Lewis, (colored) Chairman of the Committee, said that the name of Mr. Rutherford was satisfactory.

Rev. Mr. Emory said, he (Rutherford) was a sound Radical. He was not a timid, compromising, or truckling Radical. [Voice, "He is a bully boy!"]

"The name of Mr. Rutherford was enthusiastically endorsed."

It is satisfactory to know that Benjamin is in the line of duty, and it is to be hoped that he will in due time obtain, with or without the aid of the "colored brethren," an office still better than the one he now holds. Such merit as his should not be overlooked!

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

MAY SESSIONS, 1867.—*Continued.*

THURSDAY MORNING, May, 9, 1867.

James Gannon vs. Michael Crane and Patrick Fahey. Mr. L'Velle for plaintiff; Mr. Clark for defendant. On motion of Mr. Clark, attachment awarded against Patrick Fahey.

Charles Eyerly vs. Margaret Eyerly.—Divorce—Clark for Plaintiff. C. B. Brockway appointed examiner to take depositions of witnesses. Commonwealth vs. George Reighard —Indictment Forgery—Not a true bill—Prosecutor, Jos. R. Jameson, to pay the costs.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock P.M.

Commonwealth vs. Lucas Roan—Recognizance, Larceny—Defendant and Alfred Creveling's bail forfeited to be respited at next Session.

Peter Billmeyer vs. Leonard Kline—Clark for Plaintiff. Judgment against garnishee.

Joseph M. Freck vs. The Centralia Water Company. Clark for plaintiff; Comly for defendants. In equity. C. B. Brockway appointed examiner to take the depositions of witnesses to be read on the argument of the above case. Same day rule upon plaintiff to close the testimony within thirty days after notice of this rule.

John Levan vs. Bernard M'Brearty. Civil suit. L'Velle for plaintiff; Clark for defendant. Issue and rule for trial. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $614.75.

Commonwealth vs. Sylvester Hoffman. Defendant and Reuben Wasser his bail tent in $100,00 for appearance of defendant at next session.

Sheriff's Deed to M. M. L'Velle, for lot of ground in Germantown, Conyngham township, sold as the property of John Casey.

Woolley & Pohe vs. John W. Loscher. Clark for plaintiffs; Little for defendant. Jury called, May 10th; verdict in favor of defendant.

Elias Deitterick's estate; C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among creditors.

Peter Eveland's estate; E. R. Ikeler, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the heirs.

Archibald Henry's estate; E. H. Little, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the heirs.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 10.

Commonwealth vs. The Overseers of Poor of Locust township. Traugh and Abbott for Commonwealth; Clark for defendants, Indictment, not providing for Thomas, &c. Jury called; same day verdict finding defendants not guilty, and prosecutor, Josiah Thomas, to pay the costs.

Wm. H. Long vs. Lavina Long. C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed commissioner to take depositions.

Jeremiah P. Fincher vs. Isaac Yetter. Clark for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant. Jury sworn same day. Juror withdrawn and judgment for plaintiff.

James Stackhouse vs. Thomas Stackhouse's executors. Brockway for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant. Jury sworn. Same day juror withdrawn. Judgment for plaintiff.

John P. Strohmoyer vs. Samuel Neyhard. Jury sworn. Same day juror withdrawn. Judgment for defendant. Brockway for plaintiff; Freeze for defendant.

AFTERNOON 2 o'clock P.M.

Samuel Rozell's estate; C. B. Brockway, Esq., appointed auditor to make distribution among the heirs.

THE elevation of the surface of Lake Superior above the sea is six hundred feet, that of the other upper lakes 578 feet, yet their great depth places their beds except that of Lake Erie, below the surface of the ocean. These immense reservoirs, Lake Ontario included, contain nearly one-half of the known fresh water on the globe.

RELEASE OF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, May 13.—Judge Underwood entered the court room, at half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon, and having taken his seat, ordered the court to be opened, the crier proclaiming, "Hear ye, hear ye; silence is commanded while the Circuit Court is in session; God save the United States."

The room had previously been crowded with spectators, including a few ladies and a number of colored men, who had been admitted by tickets, in all probaly not more than two hundred, owing to the limited capacity of the court room. At one side of the table in front of the Judge's stand, where seated Charles O'Conor, William B. Reed and George Shea, Esqs., and on the other, J. Randolph Tucker, Robert Ould and James Lyons, Esqs., all counsel for Jefferson Davis.

The United States District Attorney Chandler and William M. Evarts occupied seats near the gentlemen mentioned, and appeard for the United States government.

Jefferson Davis entered the court room, accompanied by General Burton and United States Assistant Marshal Duncan and took seats especially provided for them on the side of Judge Underwood. The spectators displayed profound interest at this feature of the proceedings.

Jefferson Davis was, a short time after his entrance into court, provided with a seat between Messrs. O'Conor and Reed.

Judge Underwood remarked. The Court is honored, on this occasion, by the presence of so many of the nation's noblest and bravest defenders, that the usual morning routine will be omitted. We are now ready for any communication from General Burton.

There were cries of "sit down," and "order must be preserved," by an officer of the court.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out of the Court and allowed by Judge Underwood, and which has already been published, was then read; it bore the following indorsement:

In obedience to the exigency of the within writ, I now here produce before the within-named Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, the body of Jefferson Davis, at the time of the service of the writ held by me in imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, under the military authority of the United States, and surrender the said Jefferson Davis to the custody, jurisdiction and control of the said Court, as I am directed to do by the order of the President of the United States, under date of May 8, 1867.

H. S. BURTON,
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army.

After considerable discussion on various points and questions, it was agreed that bail should be taken, the government not being ready for trial, in the sum of $100,000; Twenty persons qualifying in the sum of $5,000 each. All were present in court but two; when District Attorney Chandler said—Inasmuch as eighteen gentlemen have offered I make no objections as to the insufficiency of the number.

Mr. O'Conor—We are waiting for two gentlemen, and while we are waiting, twenty others are willing to take their places. The names of the sureties were severally called, and they repaired to the clerk's desk and signed the following paper:

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall, in proper person, well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond, in the said district, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, then and there appear from day to day, and stand to, abide and perform whatever shall be then and there ordered and adjudged in respect to him by the said Court and not depart from the said Court without the leave of the said Court in that behalf first had and obtained, then this recognizance to become void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged this thirteenth day of May, 1867.

(Signed) Jefferson Davis; Horace Greeley, New York; Augustus Schell, New York; Aristides Welsh, Philadelphia; David K. Jackman, Philadelphia; W. H. McFarland, Richmond; Richard Barton Haxall, Richmond; Isaac Davenport, Richmond; Abraham Warwick, Richmond; Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond; William W. Crump, Richmond; James Lyons, Richmond; John A. Meredith, Richmond; Wm. H. Lyons, Richmond; John M. Botts, Virginia; John W. Boswell, Virginia; James J. Thomas, Jr., Richmond.

The name of Horace F. Clark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose. When the name of John Minor Botts was called it was hissed.

Mr. Chandler said the requisite number had been obtained with the exception of two or three only.

Then deafening applause followed. Mr. Davis stood up, surrounded closely on both sides. Old friends heartily congratulated him, while a number of strangers were introduced. Assistant Marshall Duncan, amid the huzzas and waiving of hats, exclaimed in a loud tone: "The Court will have to be cleared unless order is preserved." The Court was then adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Davis was greeted with cheers by those who followed him and the crowds on the streets.

As Davis entered a carriage after his release there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered about the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening, and will visit Canada in a few days to see his children.

The Virginia residents who signed the bail bond are permanent residents of Richmond—merchants and lawyers. There seems to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Davis is at last at liberty.

It is stated that the Grand Jury has indicted Vice President John C. Breckinridge, Judge H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax, and four others for treason.

The following telegram was received by Judge Underwood, in the court room, to-day shortly before he admitted Davis to bail:

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Judge Underwood, beware of Greeley. Remember Libby prison, Andersonville, and Belle Isle. Fifty millions are looking on and expect you to do your duty, while three hundred thousand patriots' graves cry aloud for revenge.

"YOUR FRIEND."

Mr. Davis, on his release, telegraphed to his brother in Mississippi the fact, and said he would write from New York. Mr. Davis and wife visited the grave of their son, at Hollywood Cemetery, to-night, and afterwards took passage on the steamer Niagara, which sails for New York at 10 A. M. to morrow.

THE PARTY IN POWER AND ITS COST TO THE COUNTRY.

We see nothing in the conduct of the Democrats in Congress inconsistent with the great object of their party—to get into power anyhow, and at whatever cost to the country.—*Tribune.*

There is an almost sublime impudence in this *Tribune* talk about the Democratic party coming into power "at whatever cost to the country"! Since the Radical party came "into power," the public debt, from comparative insignificance, in less than six years has swelled to the startling amount of three thousand millions of dollars—an overwhelming burden to be shifted to the shoulders of succeeding generations. Since this party came "into power," gold and silver money has disappeared from circulation, and in place of coin the country is flooded with an irredeemable paper currency, no "dollar" of which will buy more than fifty cents, worth of bread or beef or clothing. Since Radicalism came "into power," rents and the cost of actual living have more than doubled, while in no part of the country have wages advanced more than 50 per cent. Within six years, hundreds of thousands of new offices, employing collectors, commissioners, clerks and agents, at large salaries, have been created; and many of these officers are absolute sinecures conferred upon party favorites; more of them are utterly useless created by extravagance, and which a wise economy would at once dispense with; and all of them are a perpetual drain upon the treasury, and a crushing weight upon the over-taxed people. Within the same period, every year has seen the enactment of a new tariff law, each succeeding one more oppressive than the last, each increasing the cost of every article of consumption, and all offered one after the other under the plea of "protecting" a small class of manufacturers and monopolists who make 100 per cent. dividends, and who can and do spend millions every year to lobby still more exorbitant tariffs through a Radical Congress. And since peace was declared, the Radical party in power has pursued a "policy" towards the South which prevents the restoration of business in that section of the country, which forbids the recuperation of its resources and the development of material wealth in the South; and this "policy" is the impolicy which tends inevitably to throw the entire burden of the war, the payment of the taxes resulting from the war, and finally the entire assumption of the enormous war debt upon the North. These are but specimen bricks, showing the cost to the country of the lately erected edifice of Radicalism. This is what the party has cost since it came "into power." And to perpetuate the power of this party only long enough to extend its lease of life beyond the next Presidential contest, it is proposed to put ten entire States under an enormously expensive military government, thus largely increasing, if not doubling, the taxes of the already over-burdened taxpayers of the North. With these things on hand and in view, the principal organ of the Radical party coolly talks about Democracy coming into power "at whatever cost to the country"!—*N. Y. World.*

WE had just gone quietly through "David Copperfield," when the following notice met our eye in the Rochester *Democrat*:

"A renewed circulation and a still wider reading of Dickens cannot prove otherwise than a blessing to the country; for who shall deny that this genial novelist is not, wherever he may go, a missionary of good as well as of delight; making men and women better, whilst he makes them smile; softening and enlarging the heart, even as he gratifies the love of humor, the sensibilities that sympathize with pathetic, and the artistic taste that relishes pictures of homely and intensely human life. As the 'Diamond' has thus inaugurated another conquering campaign for the deservedly loved and popular gentleman of Gadshill, it deserves to be praised for what it is as well as for what it has done. For its convenient form, its distinct though necessarily small type, and excellent original illustrations by Eytinge, it merits commendation, and meets a popular want at a very moderate price. It is something new and something beautiful and something useful likewise in the way of book-making; and by its very peculiarities is quite sure to be a favorite, no matter how many attractive rivals enter the lists with it and win customers."

"David Copperfield" is the third volume of the DIAMOND Dickens, and is issued in the same compact, convenient, and elegant style as "The Pickwick Papers" and "Our Mutual Friend." Every lover of Dickens should be sure to get this edition. The illustrated volumes are only $ 1.50 each, and the plain $1.25.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 05
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Timothy "	2 50
Butter	35
Eggs	18
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	27 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$15 00
Pine " one inch	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE KRAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. Kramer, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John R. Moyer, administrator. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN R. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867. Adm'r.

ESTATE OF GEORGE McEWEN, DECEASED.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To MARGARET McEWEN, WIDOW OF GEORGE McEWEN, DECEASED, GEORGE W. McEWEN, WILLIAM F. McEWEN, HENRY J. McEWEN, MATILDA IRVINE, LATE MATILDA McEWEN, AMANDA HAYMAN, late AMANDA McEWEN, children and heirs of George McEwen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county dec'd.

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George McEwen, deceased, in the township of Greenwood, in said county, on Thursday the first day of August, A. D., 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in Greenwood township, aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may17'67-6m.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and refurbished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer.

H. H. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-4m.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.
A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

Devoted to choice literature, including poetry, novelettes, tales, and moral and entertaining reading, generally. In the literary department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means. The novelettes, tales, poetry, etc., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

Embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial appreciation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and scientific adventurers by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features, and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.

TERMS:—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
may17'67.

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 200 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.
may17'67-6m. Proprietors.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
STOHNER & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
BERNHARD STOHNER,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

EVERGREENS FOR SALE.
SIX HUNDRED RED CEDAR PLANTS,

In fine condition, at Mr. Buckalew's Cedar Hill. The present month is a proper time for transplanting them. Also, one dozen pure BOURBON ROSE-BUSHES, of one year, at $2 and $1 each.

THOS. W. GUNTON.
Bloomsburg, May 10, 1867-2w.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
16 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-1y.

SAMUEL KLINE,
LICENSED CONVEYANCER,
Will attend to writing
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, BONDS, NOTES, AGREEMENTS, &C.
All manner of writing between parties and in the singular. ☞ CHARGES MODERATE.
Benton, Pa., May 10, 1867-3t.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

JOHN GILBERT. THEO. A. ROYAL.
GILBERT & ROYAL,
ESTABLISHED 1835.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 309 and 311 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
May 10, 1867-1y.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 220 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Scatter & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
PURE DRUGS,
PURE CHEMICALS,
PURE PATENT MEDICINES,
AT THE
NEW DRUG STORE.
HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, BLACKING BRUSHES, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, every size.
WHITE LEAD,
FLORENCE WHITE, COLORS IN OIL,
DRY COLORS, PATENT DRYER, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE AND VARNISHES, BETTER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.
SUPERIOR DYE COLORS,
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
All the Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET,
AND FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Agent for Landreth's Garden Seeds.
Agent for Marsh's Celebrated Trusses.
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
supplied with Godfrey's Cordial, Balsam, Harlem and British, Sweet and Castor Oils, Hooper's Pills, Essence and Flavoring Extracts, lower than New York Prices. Everybody remember that fifty per cent. can be saved by going to
HENDERSHOT'S
may10'67-tf.] MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Harmon Labour, late of Fishingereek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to ISAAC LABOUR and HIRAM R. KLINE, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ISAAC LABOUR, } Adm'rs.
HIRAM R. KLINE, }
Fishingereek, May 3, 1867-6t.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon,

AT THE FAIRS OF THE

American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Besançon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER
ELASTIC-STICH
SEWING MACHINES

are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

9. These machines

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

PALEMON thinks the Johnson Republicans are "*meaner*" than the Copperheads. He ought to know, he was one not very long ago.

P. JOHN is distressed that a son of Senator Cowan has got an office; but inquires of him nevertheless, if he has "any old clothes?" If he has, P. John wants 'em.

SERGEANT HAYHURST, who is now acting as "mine host" at the Long Pond House, informs us that last week snow fell on the North mountain to the depth of thirteen inches, and was drifted against his house as high up as the windows! Think of that in May!

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 1197, contains twelve or fifteen articles—Chas. Laird—The Starling—Burton's History of Scotland—Count De Montalembert, and many other interesting matters. $8.00 per annum—weekly; by Littell & Gay, Boston.

"WHEN the sheeted dead can rise and walk among men, the 'Copperhead party' may be revived."—*Republican.*

There is hope then for us, and despair for the Radicals; for when that time comes they will have no resurrection. Flee, P. John, flee from the wrath to come.

THE application for a new Post Office at Pine Summit, in this county, has been refused by the Post Office Department, upon the ground that the new office would be located within a mile and a half of Chestnut Grove. The official letter announcing this decision is now lying before us.

WE see the statement in many of our cotemporaries that shad have been caught in large quantities at this place. This is an error, shad have been caught at Columbia, in Lancaster County, but not in Columbia County. We believe, however, that the time is not far distant when they will be caught here.

OUR enterprising friend, Bernard Stohner, who some time ago purchased and re-fitted the late Robison property; has opened a very commodious Restaurant, and is engaged now in widening and re-laying his pavement. That side of the street is beginning to look up. Success to all improvements.

DURING the late storm, persons living on the river bottoms were not the only sufferers. Large amounts of timber have been destroyed, and in some places "wind falls" were made hundreds of acres in extent. In Jackson, Pine and Sugarloaf many of the roads are blocked up by the masses of fallen trees.

THE celebrated Panorama of the late Rebellion, painted by H. H. Davis, will be produced again to-night. All who have not seen this Exhibition should not fail to attend. The scenes are accurate and life-like, giving our people vivid ideas of the late terrible conflict. Mr. Davis has received encouragement from thousands of people, and from the foremost men in the State.

PUBLICATION.—There appears to be a general negligence on the part of the School Directors to publish the account of the receipts and expenditures of their respective districts as required by the Act of Assembly. The State Superintendent of Common Schools states that this section of the law is as obligatory upon the Board of Directors as is the section requiring them to keep open schools, and a neglect to perform this duty according to law will subject Directors to removal by the courts, the same as the neglect of any other duty required by law.

SPORTSMEN, TAKE NOTICE.—There is a law in force forbidding the killing of the eagle, fish hawk, night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, swallow, oriole, woodpecker, bobolink, or any other harmless bird, or any song bird; or the destroying or robbing of the nests of any wild birds whatever, from January to October, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird so killed, and for each nest destroyed or robbed. Also a penalty of five dollars for killing wild ducks at any time from the first day of April to the first day of September, or on any Tuesday, Thursday or Friday of any week during the year.

"WE have been as independent and far seeing as an eagle in his eyrie."—*Republican.*

Yes, you were *independent* when you offered to sell out yourself and your party for a little office. You are exceedingly independent, and even now, dare not say whether you are or are not in favor of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. You independent! Bah.

You were also most intensely *far-seeing* in endorsing Johnson's early vetoes, and his 22d February speech; from both of which you backed down very *independently.*

Far seeing! Oh yes. Can you see your way into Congress? Dr. Brower is after that too; so is Mercur.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.—Soldiers having been put to much inconvenience and loss by losing their discharge papers, the last Legislature passed an act for their protection in this respect. It requires the Recorders of the several counties to place on record the discharges of soldiers, so that in case of their being lost or destroyed, the proofs will still remain on the county records. The law is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Recorders of Deeds in the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to record all final discharges of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates, upon application being made to them by the holders of the same, and that the recording of the same shall not be subject to the payment of the State tax.

THE *Republican* talks about *conscience.* Isn't that rich in a follower of old Thad. Stevens, who threw "conscience to the Devil" twenty-five years ago?

"A PAPER edited with such warmth of heart, keenness of observation and controling common sense."—*Rebublican.*

Speaketh P. John of *himself*, or some other man? Poor pussy wants a corner in Congress.

WE are in receipt of the Germantown *Telegraph.* This is the ablest agricultural newspaper published in the United States, and should be in the hands of every farmer. For terms see Prospectus in another column.

ELISHA H. BIGGS, Esq., has sold the Western half of the M'Bride lot, in Bloomsburg, to Isaac S. Kuhn, Esq., for $2,000. We shall soon see improvements in that region of the town. They are very much needed.

THE Radical of the *Republican* is blowing his trumpet with a will. He says in his last, but one: "Though our brow is ridged with thought, and our beard already beginning to be grizzled with the touch of time." Whew!

THE *World* gives a list of over NINETY SOLDIERS nominated to Post-Offices by President Johnson, and rejected by a radical senate. One of them is in Milton, over which the *Republican* grins a ghastly smile.

Such is the radical love for the soldier; and rather than confirm one, the office in Milton is left vacant.

WHEN Peter said "I go a fishing," he little thought how universally his example would be followed in Bloomsburg, more than eighteen hundred years after he should be gathered to his fathers. Yet it is a fact that, many of our citizens, especially the young, may be seen at all hours of the day industriously swinging the line on the banks of the Susquehanna.

THE Pennsylvania Episcopal Diocesan Convention will meet in Philadelphia, on next Tuesday. Mr. J. J. Brower is one of the lay delegates. The question of the division of the Diocese will be debated, and perhaps determined. The Diocese suggested will include the City of Philadelphia, and the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks.

THE storm of last week was very destructive in its results. For some days the cars on the L. & B. R. R., ceased running on account of high water, and injuries to the road. The canal has also been damaged at numerous points, and it will require some time and much money to make the necessary repairs. In other portions of the State the injuries were severe, and much property was destroyed.

THE Engineers are now surveying the route for the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad. Its route will probably be on the opposite side of the river to Catawissa, and from there it will run parallel with the C. W. & E. R. R., as far as Mainville, where it will cross the stream above the mill, run on into Beaver, up Scotch Valley, and from there on to Hazleton. The construction of the road will be a decided benefit to our county, and we hope it will soon get under way.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT FIFTY CENT POSTAL CURRENCY.—A well executed counterfeit of the fifty-cent postal currency is now in extesive circulation, it having been "pushed" during the latter part of the week. The engraving on the face of the note is excellent, even better than the genuine. The letters on the obverse side, are, however, slightly blurred. The counterfeit can easily be detected by comparing it with the genuine, being about one-eighth of an inch narrower; the gilt is also imperfect.

THE Berwick *Gazette* mentions a few facts in the Nuss case, but not *all*. They are as follows: In 1864, a draft having been ordered, the citizens of Berwick commenced raising men to fill their quota. Several of the prominent citizens and two of the Town Council, asked Captain Brockway if they could not get the credit of some of his men, then at home on veteran furlough. Mr. W. P. Hughes was appointed also to correspond with him on the subject, and sent him the following letter:

BERWICK, February 17, 1864.

LIEUT. C. B. BROCKWAY—*Sir:* The citizens of Borough Berwick have raised a bounty of $200, each, for those ten men you offered to give the Borough, providing said Borough would raise a bounty of $200, each. You will please telegraph immediately and let us know full particulars. We have the money, nearly, all we want now is the men. Frank Houser, the bearer of this has given us his credit. Let us know immediately. Respectfully yours,

WM. P. HUGHES.

Captain Brockway, believing that these promises would be fulfilled, gave the town of Berwick the credit of Franklin Houser and Henry F. Nuss, on the same roll and at the same time, and the credit applied on the call of March 14th 1864.

Mr. Houser employed Mr. Jackson of Berwick, to collect his bounty, and by his advice the Town Council paid it. He also advised them *not* to pay Nuss, and on the matter being carried to Court, it was decided that as there was no contract between the Borough authorities and Nuss, he was not entitled to recover. Nor was there any contract with Houser, and other veterans whom they paid. It seems to us that the citizens of Berwick have no reason to be proud of their verdict. Having induced a soldier to give them their credit, and having been thereby relieved one man on their quota, and having paid other men who re-enlisted at the same time and after, and then repudiating their objection to Nuss, seems to us a violation of all the principles of equity and justice. It may be *legal*, but is it *honorable?*

THE *Herald of the Union*, published by C. H. Keeler, Esq., at Wellsboro, Pa. comes to our table in a new and stylish dress. It is edited with a vim, and though surrounded by a darkness worse than Egypt's, it manages to throw glimmering rays of light into that benighted region. Last fall we went to Tioga in a missionary capacity; but the election returns showed that we did not *much* convert the county. We are bound to add, that we were treated with uniform courtesy by our opponents, and during the joint discussions we had, the best of temper prevailed.

GOLD FEVER.—This dangerous disease is again developing itself. As in former years, its victims now are mostly young men, who have conceived the idea that gold is scattered loosely over the hills and valleys of Montana, Idaho, and other Western Territories, and that all they have to do to become rich is to go and gather the precious metal after the manner in which the ancient Israelites gathered manna. Two parties have recently left Bloomsburg for these rigions. The first, left on the 6th inst., and the latter on the 13th. Not being able to ascertain the full list of names prevents us from publishing any.

"DAVID CAMP has been removed from the Post Mastership at Centralia, and a rabid Copperhead by the name of John Hannum, appointed."—*Republican,* May 9th.

There is one truth in the above "elegant extract," which is, that David Camp has been superseded as Post Master at Centralia. It is not true that John Hannum has been appointed, nor that the new Post Master is a "Copperhead," nor that he is in any sense a "rabid" or dangerous person. John P. Hannan, a gentleman who is respected wherever known, has been appointed, and his appointment is undoubtedly approved by most of the citizens within the delivery of the office, including many Republicans, and it was made upon very good grounds.

Mr. Camp, who had kept the office in his drug store, was about discontinuing business, and resuming an employment unsuited to his discharge of the duties of the office. Besides, his conduct as Post Master, had not been entirely satisfactory. By the change the office will be located nearer the railroad depot, and thus the expense and inconvenience of a contract for carrying the mails avoided. Popular opinion, the convenience of the public, and economy in the mail service, are all consulted in this case, and justify the change which has been made.

As to the slang term "rabid copperhead," it issues from the proper source, and is about as appropriate, just and decent as other assaults of the *Republican* upon other honorable men. Any imputation upon Mr. Hannan, that he has ever been unfaithful to the laws or to his duties as a citizen, is wholly untrue and unjustifiable. On the contrary, he has established a character for honor and good conduct which the Editor who assails him might feel proud to possess. Mr. Hannan is a Democrat, as are about two-thirds of the citizens of this county, and he was elected to the office of County Auditor last year by the votes of those who agreed with him in political opinion, and against the influence and vote of his present assailant. With that endorsement, and with the confidence and good will of his neighbors extended to him in the new office to which he has been assigned, he may well smile at the impotent malice of a man who is accustomed to calumniate those he cannot defeat.

In these remarks we take the slang expression applied to Mr. Hannan, in the sense in which it was intended to be understood—as descriptive of one who desired the success of the rebellion, and the dissolution of the Union. But, in this sense, whether applied to Mr. Hannan or to the great body of those American freemen who supported McClellan in 1864, and a policy of restoration in 1865, it is plainly impertinent, unjust, offensive and false, and the writer or speaker who thus applies it, simply proves himself to possess a depraved intellect and a malignant heart.

MARRIED.

AUST—ST DUBOISNE—At Orangeville, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Wm. Heckman, Mr. GEORGE W. AUST to Miss SARAH E. STACKHOUSE, both of Columbia county, Pa.

☞ *Money paper collars supp.*

CHILCOAT—ALE—On the 22d ult., by Rev. R. P. King, Rev. E. McVEA CHILCOAT, of the East Baltimore Conference, and Miss ANNIE, eldest daughter of Samuel ALE, Esq., of Black Horn, Columbia county.

ROBBINS—STARR—On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER ROBBINS, of Bloomsburg, to Miss ELIZA STARR, of Watsontown, Northumberland county.

PRICE—HOPPER—In Afton, on the 12th inst., by H. G. Convering, Esq., Mr. WESLEY R. PRICE to Miss SARAH C. HOPPER, both of Columbia county.

HAUCK—FOULKE—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Kerr, Mr. JOHN A. HAUCK to Miss EMMA VIOLET, both of Roaring Creek township, Columbia county.

HAAS—LEWIS—At Mt. Carmel, on the 9th inst., by Rev. John A. Brobst, Mr. WM. F. HAAS to Miss LIZZIE L. LEWIS, of Locust township, Columbia county.

DIED.

PRICE—on the 21st ult., in Afton, Columbia co., SAMUEL PRICE, aged 82 years, 8 months and 17 days.

HICKS—At Willow Springs, on the 11th inst., PHOEBE, wife of Mahlon Hicks, aged about 70 years.

HUSSEY—In Bloomsburg, on the 29th ult., JOHN CROSBY, son of Thomas and Mary Hussey, aged 13 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$9 00@ 9 50
Northwestern extra	10 00@ 10 50
Northwestern family	12 00@ 13 75
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	9 75@ 10 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10 50@ 11 50
Pennsylvania and Western family	12 00@ 15 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	17 00@ 17 50
Rye flour	8 75
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2 35@ $2 50
Southern " "	2 30@ 2 35
California " "	2 40
" white "	$2 45@ 2 50
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1 70@ $1 74
CORN—Yellow, "	1 20@ 1 22
White, "	$1 17@ $1 21
OATS—₰ bus	77@ 78
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$21 50
Mess Beef, "	21 25
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@ 9
Smoked Hams "	16@ 17½
" Shoulders ₰ lb	12@ 12½
Lard, ₰ lb	12@ 12½
SEEDS—Clover seed ₰ bus	9 00@ 9 50
Timothy seed ₰ bus	$4 50
Flaxseed "	$3 10@ 3 14
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42 00
No. 1 American	$42 00
CATTLE—Best Cattle ₰ lb	10@ 12c
Cows, ₰ head	$60@ $100
SHEEP—₰ lb	7½@ 8c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$10 00@ $11 00

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XX.

POPE'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

While engaged at Rappahannock Station, the Pennsylvania Reserves, to which Corps we originally belonged, passed us *en route* to Warrenton. Their diminished ranks told more plainly than words their services on the Peninsula. The Corps had disembarked at Fredericksburg, and marched from there to join us.

It would be tedious to recapitulate the marching and countermarching around Warrenton. Suffice it to know that Stonewall Jackson had planted himself square in our rear at Manassas Junction, having reached through Thoroughfare Gap by a forced march. I will not pretend to make this sketch a history by describing the movements of the main bodies of the army, but confine myself to our own.

On Wednesday, August 27th, we took up our line of march towards Manassas. We were much impeded by stragglers, broken down wagons, and the other *debris* of a retreating army, and hence underwent the slow torture of starting and stopping every few moments; a process which prevents rest, and yet shows no progress. The entire night was thus passed. In the morning we got under motion, though the men acted feebly. They had no confidence in Pope, were without rations, and saw their horses without forage.

At noon, however, exciting news reached us. M'Clellan's forces had checked Jackson, said the courier, and Banks, Sigel, and King's Division of our Corps were to attack that afternoon in conjunction with the Army of the Potomac, and thus "bag" Jackson, before the remainder of the Confederate army could arrive. To our Division was assigned the dangerous duty of holding Longstreet in check until night, when it was confidently expected the "bagging" process would be be completed. I say the duty assigned our Division was *dangerous*, because it placed us between the two Corps of the enemy, and should we be unable to hold Longstreet, or should Jackson fall back to join him, *our* destruction between the two masses would be inevitable.

The Division marched briskly across the country, because no time could be lost in finding roads. The enemy's cavalry were steadily driven back to near Thoroughfare Gap, and there made a stand. Colonel Stiles of the Ninth New York, then commanding Hartsuff's Brigade, was ordered to advance to the attack, but became so flustered as to be unable to give a single intelligible command. General Ricketts, becoming impatient at the slow progress of the twelfth and thirteenth Massachusetts Regiments ordered Colonel Dick Coulter of the famous eleventh Pennsylvania to advance, and before the command was fairly given the entire Regiment were on the charge. But feeble opposition was made, and Longstreet's advance were soon pushed back into the "Gap." This is a zig-zag pass through the Bull Run mountains, the sides of which are precipitous in the extreme; and there is scarcely room for the railroad, stream, and wagon-road to pass through. Coulter's Regiment advanced at once against the enemy posted in the gap, but was soon repulsed with heavy loss. The nature of the ground, and the lack of support, soon caused him to give up hopes of a further advance. The attack of the twelfth and thirteenth Massachusests Regiments was also futile, because a skirmish line among those rocks could hold an army at bay. My section of the artillery was shoved by hand into the Gap, and after riddling a stone mill and some houses in which the enemy's sharpshooter were placed, our skirmish line advanced and took possession of them. A laughable incident occurred at this time on our left. After infinite labor one of Hail's guns was shoved by hand to the summit of a steep hill, but at the first shot the recoil sent it back, and, it ran down the hill with fearful velocity, smashing through fences and scattering the supporting infantry, to the delight of the rebels, and consternation of the cannoneers. During this time our forces were engaged at Manassas and vicinity but the sound of the firing showed that no general engagement, had yet taken place.

Our guns kept complete command of the Gap until dark, when we commenced falling back for the purpose of joining the main body. We had fulfilled our orders in preventing Longstreet from joining Jackson. About midnight we reached Gainesville, and bivouaced on the ground until morning. Men and horses were worn out and nearly starved. To get water for the poor animals we were obliged to go some distance beyond the picket line, and at the imminent risk of being picked up by the guerillas who infested the country.

At daylight the Division was again put in motion, for our position was still a precarious one. Our orders had been to form on the left of King's Division, but for some unaccountable reason he had moved his command to the right, leaving us completely isolated. We also found that no general engagement had taken place the day previous, though Sigel's Corps and King's Division had attacked the enemy, and forced him back some distance.

Our line of march was by Bristoe Station, and from there to Manassas Junction, which had been evacuated by Jackson. Here he captured an immense amount of provisions, forage, ordnance, and stores of all kinds. It was well for him that he did, as his men had been without rations for nearly two days. To illustrate the audacity of the man I may state, that on arriving at the Junction he compelled the telegraph operator, whom he had captured, to send a dispatch to Alexandria in General Pope's name, asking for supplies. Of course they came along in due time, and were promptly made use of by Stonewall. He complimented our Government by saying that it was more prompt in supplying his requisitions than his own.

At this time the different commands were under contradictory orders. McDowell however moved his Corps to the right, leaving Porter on the left to oppose Longstreet who had now arrived from Thoroughfare Gap. This, Pope did not believe; hence his faulty arrangments for the battle. The fighting was heavy and the losses were considerable. Though Pope had superior numbers, yet this advantage was neutralized by false dispositions of the men, so that he could not bring his masses to bear. Along Jackson's main front ran a strip of woods, and his men used for their protection a cut or excavation of a projected railroad which stretched from the Warrenton Pike in the direction of Sudley Church. This was an admirable protection, and no doubt saved the Confederate army.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia County, that he is located in

LIGHT STREET, PENN'A

where he is prepared to attend to all calls made in the line of his business, and cures

RINGBONE, SPAVIN, SPLINT,

and all other ills that horse flesh is heir to, challenging competition in the treatment especially of the above mentioned diseases.

JESSE D. RICE.

Light Street, April 26, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, there will be sold by public vendue, or outcry, on SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following Real Estate to wit:

All that, the undivided seven-sixteenth part of and in the following described piece or parcel of coal land, composed of portions of certain original surveys, referred to in the Indenture of Compromises and Releases hereinafter referred to, situate, lying and being partly in the township of Butler, late Barry, in Schuylkill county, and partly in Conyngham township, Columbia county, in the State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described according to a recent marking and report of a larger piece or portion of land, of which this described is part (made by Peter W. Shaefer and Allen Fisher, of the Borough of Pottsville, in said Schuylkill county, surveyor) as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the saddle of the summit of the high ridge, next north of the Mahanoy Creek, which point is midway between the eastern boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the thirtieth day of May, 1793, issued to William Elliott, and the western boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the tenth day of January, 1798, issued to John Alexander, now a part of the Girard estate; (which point was marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher upon the ground by a pine knot stake and a pile of stones, and witnessed upon eight chestnut oak trees, each having three notches towards the same) from the said saddle of the summit of said ridge by the following courses and distances (the same being marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher by cutting a blaze between two notches upon the eight trees and blaze for other lines): that is to say, south eighty-five degrees and three-quarters of a degree west, seven hundred and eighteen feet to a young pine tree, marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher for a corner, by three notches on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, and witnessed by three notches upon each of the sides, respectively, towards the same of seven neighboring trees, one of which is a large white oak, standing westward of said young pine; thence south sixty-six degrees and one-quarter of a degree west, four hundred and nine feet to a pine tree, marked by said Shaefer and Fisher with three notches on the easterly and westerly sides, and witnessed by three notches upon the side towards the same of each four pine trees, and two rock oak trees; thence south eighty-one degrees and twenty-two minutes west, seven hundred and sixty feet to a pine knot stake, set in a pile of stones, made by said surveyors on that line of the westernmost survey, on a warrant to Deborah Decher, which extends northwardly from the north-west corner of an intervening survey on a warrant to John Kelley; (the last said stake and pile of stones are at a distance of two hundred and eighty-six feet north, eight and one-half degrees west from said corner of the John Kelly survey, and were witnessed by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by three notches from the sides towards the same by six trees standing in the neighborhood thereof); thence by a line parallel with the southern boundary of the Girard tracts, originally surveyed on warrants to Jacob Siegfried, Bielbiener, William Shannon and Geo. Beckham, to wit: south eighty-two and one-half degrees west, about three thousand eight hundred and two feet, be the same more or less, until it strikes the eastern boundary line of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to Deborah Grant, dated the second day of January, 1793, at the distance of five hundred and sixty feet south, seven and one-half degrees east from the double pine corner of the last said tract; thence along the eastern line of the said Deborah Grant survey, north nine degrees west five hundred and sixty feet to the aforsaid double pine corner of the Deborah Grant survey; thence along the northern boundary line of said last named survey, south eighty-two degrees west, about four hundred feet, be the same more or less, to stones, a corner of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to William Elliot, dated the tenth day of May, 1793; thence along the eastern boundary line of the said William Elliot survey north seven and one half degrees west, crossing the county line of Schuylkill and Columbia counties into said Columbia county, about three thousand one hundred and fifty feet, be the same more or less, to a corner of the aforsaid chestnut oak tree, but now stones, attested by said witness-marks on a neighboring tree; being the southwestern corner of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to Robert Hiltzheimer; thence by the southerly boundary line of the last mentioned tract, and of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to William Shannon, north eighty-two degrees and one-half east, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine feet, a point midway between the eastern line of the said William Elliot survey and the western line of the John Alexander survey; which point was ascertained by actual measurement, and was attested by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by marking a young pine for a corner with three notches on the easterly, westerly and southerly sides, respectively, and also by witnessing the same by three notches upon the side looking toward the same four trees, respectively, standing in the neighborhood thereof; thence by a line parallel with the eastern line of said survey on a warrant to William Elliot, south seven degrees and one-half east, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and one-half to the beginning point on the middle of the summit of ridge aforesaid, containing within the said boundaries the quantity of about five hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; being part of the same piece or portions of land which Richard P. Foulke, William Parker Foulke, and the corporation known as "The Preston Retreat," parties of the first part, in and to a certain indenture or deed of compromise, and of mutual grants and releases, dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D., 1858, recorded in Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No. 58, page 31, and in Columbia county, in Deed Book O, page 267 granted, released and confirmed all their right, title and interests therein and thereto unto John Anspach, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by said recited indenture reference thereto being had, and to a copy of a plan thereunto annexed, the same will more fully appear, and which the said John Anspach, Jr. granted and conveyed in mortgage to Levi Mattson and Charles Riker, upon the 8th day of January, A. D. 1867; which said mortgage is recorded in Schuylkill county, in Mortgage Book No. 4, page 349, and in Columbia county, in Mortgage Book No. 4, page 350.

There are two Collieries upon this tract—one upon the Mammoth Vein below water-level, worked under lease by Schall & Donohue; the improvements of which belong to the lessors, and consists of two Slope Houses, two Slopes, two Hoisting and Pumping Engines, one of ninety-horse-power each, with Rollers and Hoisting and Pumping Machinery complete; one Double Breaker, with Engines, Screens and Machinery complete; Rail Road Tracks, thirteen blocks of Miners' Houses, eight single Houses, one large Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter Shop, Oil and Powder Houses and Office. The other Colliery is upon the Skidmore Vein, above water-level, and is now worked under lease by the New York City Mutual Coal Company. The improvements at this Colliery consist of one Coal Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; five blocks of Miners' Houses, Rail Roads, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, Oil and Powder Houses and Office.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jonn Anspach, jr., and to be sold by

MICHAEL HORAN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pottsville, Pa., May 2, 1867.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the 13th District of Pennsylvania, will hold Courts of Appeal for the correction of erroneous assessments, as follows:

IN WYOMING COUNTY

on Tuesday the 14th day of May, 1867, at Wall's Hotel, in Tunkhannock.

IN BRADFORD COUNTY,

on Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of May, 1867, at the Mean's House in Towanda.

IN SULLIVAN COUNTY,

on Monday the 20th day of May, 1867, at the Laporte Hotel, in Laporte.

IN MONROE COUNTY,

on Thursday, the 23d day of May, 1867, at the Monroe House in Stroudsburg.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY,

on Friday the 24th day of May, 1867, at the Assessor's office in Bloomsburg.

All appeals must be in writing and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state the ground or principle of error complained of.

Appeals may be made at the office of the Assessor at any time previous to the days above fixed for hearing appeals.

☞ If any person liable to income tax, or owning carriages, watches and other articles liable under schedule A, of the Excise law, have not yet been reported, they are hereby notified to do so at once, or become liable to the penalty. It is the duty of every one amenable to the law to seek the Assessor of his District, and make his return.

ROBERT P. CLARK,
Assessor 13th District, Penn'a.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Pa., April 24, 1867.

☞ *Montour American, Danville Intelligencer, Rainbow Argus, Sullivan County Democrat, and North Branch Democrat, please copy.*

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimers for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia coun, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED

than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKER'S HARDWARE,

embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKER'S HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees: HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try: boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, benees, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails.

Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble-skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,

OF

SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:

MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,

and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purpos

Farmer's Department.

Farmer's Wives.

Farmers, cut this out and paste it on the panels of your kitchen doors:

It is, perhaps, safe to say that on three farms out of four the wife works harder, endures more than any other person on the place; more than the husband, more than the farm hand, more than the hired help of the kitchen. Many a farmer speaks to his wife habitually in terms more imperious, impatient, and petulant than he would use to the scullion of the kitchen or to this hired man.

Many a farmer's wife is literally worked to death in an inadvertant manner, from want of reflection. None can understand better than he, in plowing or sowing, or harvest time, that if a horse gets sick, or runs away, or is stolen, another must be procured that very day; or the work will inevitably go behindhand. He does not carry the same practical sense in the kitchen when the hired help leaves without warning or becomes disabled, although he knows as well as any man can know, that they will expect their meals with the same regularity, with the same promptness, and with the same proper mode of preparation; but instead of procuring other help on the instant, he allows himself to be persuaded, if the help is sick, she will get well in a day or two, or a week at farthest, and it is hardly worth while to get another for so short a time. If the help has taken "French leave," his mind fixes on the fact that it is a very busy time and neither he nor a single hand can be spared, or that in the course of a week some one will have to go to town for some other purpose, and both these matters can be attended to at the same time. Meanwhile the wife is expected not only to attend to her ordinary duties as usual, but somehow or other to spare time to do all that the cook or washerwoman was accustomed to do; that is, to do the full work of two persons, each one of whom had already quite as much labor to perform as she could possibly attend to. The wife attempts it. By herculean efforts all goes on well. The farmer perceives no jar, no hitch in the working of machinery, and because no complaint is uttered, thinks that everything is going on without an effort. Meanwhile time passes, and infinite shame on some of them, they begin to calculate how much has been saved from servants' wages, and how much less food has been eaten, and because still no complaint has been made, the resolution quietly forms in the mind to do nothing until she does complain; but before that takes place, she falls a victim to her over-exertions, in having laid the foundation for weeks and months of illness, if not of premature decline and death.—*Dr. Hall,*

Trees Starved to Death.

The N. E. *Farmer* relates a conversation which took place between two farmers on the subject of deterioration in the apple orchards. The conclusion arrived at was that orchards, as a general thing, were literally starved to death. This assumption may be rather sweeping, but it is certainly worthy of consideration. Orchards left year after year with the turf pressed compactly about the roots and lower section of the bodies of trees, with no loosening of the soil, nor any application of manure, can hardly be expected to produce much fruit; nor do they. The soil needs stirring, wants the aid of invigorating fertilizers, and such prudent care as shall divest the trees of all superabundaut wood. At all events, orchardists should avoid the just censure of starving their trees to death, as it is asserted many of them have done and are doing year after year.

Manuring Trees.

Too many, in applying manure to their fruit trees, forget the position of the roots, and apply within a foot or so of the body. If they were to carefully remove the soil, they would find that trees of vigorous growth, and from seven to ten feet high, have roots, that are really the main source of nourishment, varying from six to ten feet from the body. The application of manure, therefore, to give the best results, should be distributed around the tree at a distance of from five to eight feet from the trunk. In positions were the turf is desired to be maintained, cut and roll it back, put on the manure, fork it in very lightly, and then replace the turf.—*Horticulturist.*

Destruction of Sheep by Dogs.

The March report of the Commissioner of Agriculture dwells upon the ravages committed by dogs among the sheep in the United States. In 1866 five hundred thousand sheep were killed by dogs, and their value was $2,000,000. The number injured was three hundred thousand, and the loss is estimated at $600,000. The number of dogs in the country is computed at five millions, their annual expense ten dollars per head, and the sum total of their subsistence fifty millions of dollars—an immense sum to bestow upon a class of animals, the most of which are worthless, and many of them causing great mischief to the farmer.

Orchard.

Look well to peach trees, shorten in, and see that the peach worm is not at work. Pour boiling water on the lower part of the trunk near the ground, and if a sufficient quantity be used, it will *cook* the worm without injuy to the trees; we have tried it fairly and are well convinced that even three gallons of boiling water to each tree, may be so used without injury.

Manure trees, and remember that they require cultivation. Attend to preparation of clous early, and graft such trees as require it.

Sow Lightly.

Alderman Mechi says he has raised more wheat by using a bushel or even a peck of seed to the acre than he could have done had he used two or three bushels.

For the Young Folks.

WHAT "buss" has found room for the greatest number of people? Columbus.

The Horse and the Groom.

A Groom who used to steal and sell a Horse's corn, was yet very busy in grooming and wisping him all the day long. "If you really wish me," said the Horse, "to look well, give less of your currying and more of your corn."

The Dog in the Manger.

A Dog made his bed in a Manger, and lay snarling and growling to keep the oxen from their provender. "See," said one of them, "what a miserable cur! who can neither eat hay himself, nor will allow those to eat it who can."

The Creaking Wheel.

As some Oxen were dragging a wagon along a heavy road, the Wheels set up a tremendous creaking. "Brute!" cried the driver to the wagon; "why do you groan, when they who are drawing all the weight are silent?"

Those who cry the loudest are not always the most hurt.

The Hare and the Hound.

A Hound having put up a Hare from a bush, chased her for some distance, but the Hare had the best of it, and got off. A Goatherd, who was coming by, jeered at the Hound, saying that Puss was the better runner of the two. "You forget," replied the Hound, "that it is one thing to be running for your dinner, and another for your life."

The Ass in the Lion's Skin.

An ass having put on a Lion's skin, roamed about frightening all the silly animals he met with, and, seeing a Fox, he tried to alarm him also. But Reynard, having heard his voice, said, "Well, to be sure! and I should have been frightened too, if I had not heard you."

They who assume a character that does not belong to them generally betray themselves by overacting it.

The Cock and the Jewel.

Asa Cock was scratching up the straw in a farm-yard, in search of food for the hens, he hit upon a Jewel that by some chance found its way there. "Oh!" said he, "you are a very fine thing, no doubt to those who prize you; but give me a barley corn before all the pearls in the world."

The Cock was a sensible Cock: but there are many silly people who despise what is precious because they cannot understand it.

The Wolves and the Sheep.

Once on a time, the Wolves sent an embassy to the Sheep, desiring that there might be peace between them for the time to come. "Why," said they, "should we be forever waging this deadly strife? Those wicked Dogs are the cause of all; they are incessantly barking at us, and provoking us. Send them away, and there will be no longer any obstacle to our eternal friendship and peace." The silly Sheep listened, the Dogs were dismissed, and the flock, thus deprived of their best protectors, became an easy prey to their treacherous enemy.

The Countryman and the Snake.

A Countryman returning home one winter's day, found a Snake by the hedge-side, half dead with cold. Taking compassion on the creature, he laid it in his bosom and brought it home to his fireside to revive it. No sooner had the warmth restored it, than it began to attack the children of the cottage. Upon this the Countryman, whose compassion had saved its life, took up a mattock and laid the snake dead at his feet.

Those who return evil for good, may expect their neighbors, pity to be wore out at last.

The Hunter and the Fisherman.

A Hunter was returning from the mountains loaded with game, and a Fisherman was at the same time coming home with his creel full of fish, when they chanced to meet by the way. The Hunter took a fancy to a dish of fish: The Fisherman preferred a supper of game. So each gave to the other the contents of his own basket. And thus they continued daily to exchange provisions, till one who observed them said: "Now, by this invariable interchange, will they destroy the zest of their meal; and each will soon wish to return to his own store again."

The Man and the Satyr.

A Man and a Satyr having struck up an acquaintance, sat down together to eat. The day being wintry and cold, the Man put his fingers to his mouth and blew upon them. "What's that for my friend?" asked the Satyr. My hands are so cold," said the Man; "I do it to warm them." In a little while some hot food was placed before them, and the Man, raising the dish to his mouth again blew upon it. "And what's the meaning of that, now?" said the Satyr. "Oh," replied the Man, "my porridge is so hot, I do it to cool it." "Nay, then," said the Satyr, "from this moment I renounce your friendship, for I will have nothing to do with one who blows hot and cold with the same mouth."

The Wolf and the Shepherd.

A Wolf had long hung about a flock of sheep, and had done them no harm. The shepherd, however, had his suspicions, and for a while was on the look-out against him as an avowed enemy. But when the Wolf continued for a long time following in the train of his flock without the least attempt to annoy them he began to look upon him more as a friend than a foe; and having one day occasion to go into the city, he intrusted the sheep to his care. The Wolf no sooner saw his opportunity than he forthwith fell upon the sheep and worried them; and the Shepherd, on his return, seeing his flock destroyed, exclaimed, "Fool that I am! yet I deserved no less for trusting my Sheep with a Wolf!"

There is more danger from a pretended friend than an open enemy.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
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consisting of

DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,

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HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
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IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE AND *NEW GOODS*, IN

MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDAR-WARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REUBEN J. MILLARD.

Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

REMOVAL OF C. C. MARR'S NEW STORE *TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,*

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 21 North Wharves, and 23 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,

No 209 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,

Wholesale Dealers in

FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.

No. 106 North Wharves,

second door above Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,

Philadelphia.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after May 28, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SOUTHWARD.				
Leave Scranton	5.50	10.00	7.10	4.40
" Kingston	6.55	11.20	8.20	6.00
" Rupert	9.20			8.17
" Danville	9.34			8.30
Arr. Northumberland	10.05			9.04
NORTHWARD.				
Leave Northumberland	7.00			8.26
" Danville	7.30			8.56
" Rupert	8.15			9.35
" Kingston	10.50	2.50 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	0.05
Arr. Scranton	12.00	4.00	9.55	10.15

Trains leaving Kingston at 8.20 a. m. for Scranton, connect with Train arriving at New York at 5.20.

Passengers taking Train South from Scranton at 5.50 a. m. via Northumberland, reach Harrisburg 12.30 p. m, Baltimore 5.05 p. m, Washington 10.00 p. m, via Rupert reach Philadelphia at 7 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Supt's.

Kingston, Pa., Mar. 22, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McKINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McKINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,

Importers and Jobbers of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,

HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

THREADS, SEWING SILKS,

TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,

SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,

Also Manufacturers of

BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,

and Dealers in

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,

No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

S. L. BETTLE,

with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

No. 49 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,

Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS, DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 303 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

No. 43 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,

No. 323 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller; besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights. For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,

CENTRALIA,

Jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE

to get the best

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

is at HUNGSBERGER'S,

a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO

ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of

SEGARS,

and the best Fine-cut and Plug

CHEWING TOBACCO,

can be had at his counters.

TOBACCO PIPES

in great variety are among his large stock.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL.

H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c.,

No. 61 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

between Cherry and Race, west side,

Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,

Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,

No. 15 North Third Street, above Market,

Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

No. 151 North Third Street,

five doors Below Race,

Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 231 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 33 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,

with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,

No. 304 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,

Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,

Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz.:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR, From negatives made in the various campaigns, and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS, Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, etc., etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographers and others ordering goods C.O.D., will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER,	DR. P. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS,	JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK,	DANIEL NOYES,
H. DIGLEMILLER,	SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HULLER,	JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.

PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.

HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,

Wholesale and Retail.

PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.

VULCAN HEATER,

for heating two or more rooms.

PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY HEATING, and every variety of STOVES.

JOHN I. HESS,

No. 340 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

W. I. BURKHART,

Importer and Dealer in

IRON AND STEEL,

No. 60 Front Street,

Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,

No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. (apr26'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Streets,

between Market and Arch Streets,

Philadelphia,

CHARLES KLECKNER,

Manager.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia,

CHRIST & WEBER,

Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia,

H. W. KANAGA,

Proprietor.